THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1870.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1870. NUMBER. 226.

WASHINGTON.

Resolution Favoring Cuban Belligerency Introduced in the Senate.

Debate in the Senate on the Mississippi Admission Bill.

Interesting Statistics from the Revenue Bureau.

Mr. Boutwell's Propositions Relative to the Alaska Seal Fisheries.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

REVENUE STATISTICS.

A statement from the Internal Revenue Bureau, to-day, gives some interesting figures as to the receipts of the calendar year ending with the 31st day of last December. The aggregate receipts from all sources were $370,390,000, of which

Spirits distilled	$6,702,000
Spirits rectified	1,700,000
Fermented liquors	6,000,000
Tobacco	35,000,000
Manufactured tobacco	1,000,000
Snuff	1,000,000
Cigars	1,000,000
Banks	1,000,000
Bankers	1,000,000
Brokers	1,000,000
Pawnbrokers	1,000,000
Lawyers	1,000,000
Physicians	1,000,000
Auctioneers	1,000,000
Theatres, etc.	1,000,000
Circuses	1,000,000
Billiards	1,000,000
Gross receipts	1,000,000
Carriages	1,000,000
Yachts	1,000,000
Plate	1,000,000
Gold watches	1,000,000
Patent rights	1,000,000
Penalties	1,000,000
Legacies	1,000,000
Stamps	1,000,000
Incomes	1,000,000

There are only twelve items from which the receipts were over $1,000,000.

The whiskey receipts were as follows:

[illegible]	$ 1,000,000
[illegible]	1,000,000
[illegible]	1,000,000
[illegible]	1,000,000
[illegible]	1,000,000
[illegible]	1,000,000
[illegible]	1,000,000
[illegible]	1,000,000
[illegible]	1,000,000
[illegible]	1,000,000
[illegible]	1,000,000
[illegible]	1,000,000

The receipts from each of the other States are given in detail.

The heavy tobacco receipts were as follows:

New York	$7,000,000
[illegible]	1,000,000
[illegible]	1,000,000
[illegible]	1,000,000
[illegible]	1,000,000
[illegible]	1,000,000

The aggregate tobacco receipts were $35,700,000.

From spirits, $6,000,000.

EDUCATION AT THE SOUTH.

The annual reports consist of the Freedmen's Bureau just returned from an extended inspection tour of the Southern States. He reports that the schools are much better than they were last year, and are chiefly advantageous in the higher branches of study. The freedmen are, as a class, industrious, saving money and buying homes and lands. Intemperance is not more common among them than among the whites, and of all the details crimes only about an equal proportion between the two races, during the first year of the war, the mortality of the blacks, it was greater than that of the whites, but this proportion has ceased. Political oppression is practically dying out, and the general tone in not case has negroes climbed together and bought seven hundred acres of land from their late masters.

THE TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day formally reported up the Tax bill for revision. Commissioner Delano was before them for an hour, explaining the provisions of the bill. He thinks it necessary to make an administrative section. The suggestions made at his interview with the Committee yesterday were examined. Mr. Delano is, in general terms, opposed to any material reduction in taxes. The committee is not yet prepared to indicate what it will take of the matter.

POSTAL MATTERS.

It is ascertained from the Post Office Department that since Senator Ramsey's return from Paris, the French Government has, through the Minister at Washington, another draft for a postal treaty, which has been rejected by our Government. Another treaty, with Germany, is now under consideration, and it is said that the Postmaster General has arranged the French matter so that the postage on letters between France and the United States will be reduced to three cents per half ounce.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER and salesman; has had 10 years' experience in a retail business; can furnish the best of city references. Address A. B., Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS CONDUCTOR, BY A young man who understands the business perfectly; has had experience in the city; can furnish the best of city references. Address S. S. S., Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK in a private family. Call or address No. 1 Dearborn-st., North Pine Street.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR CHAMBERmaid in a private family. Call or address No. 1 Dearborn-st., North Pine Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO VERY RESpectable young girls, one as chambermaid, the other second girl. Please call at 87 State-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do second work in a family. Inquire at 87 Illinois-st., rear building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer; understands her business thoroughly. Call at 112 Michigan-st., rear building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as chambermaid, the other to do dressmaking or plain sewing. Call at 87 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$20 A DAY TO MAKE and handle agents to introduce the BUCKEYE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Will sell on sight to every family, and sew with less than half the motion required by other machines. Address BUCKEYE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE CO., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST AND fastest selling Chromo and Family Picture in the world. Address WILSON, HINKLE & CO., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED—THE NEW BOOK JUST published, "Incidents of the War," by Rev. E. P. ROE. Address for circulars, STORRS & TURNER, Publishers, Hartford, Conn.

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HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—THOSE WISHING EMPLOYMENT at a liberal salary, to call at 87 State-st., room 4.

WANTED—FARM HANDS AND FEMALE help for private families. Apply at 87 State-st., room 4.

WANTED—A BOY, IN PEMALE. 156 PARK Row, Chicago.

WANTED—25 LABORERS ON ST. LOUIS & Iron Mountain Railroad. Apply at 87 State-st., room 4.

WANTED—IN SWEDEN, DANE, ENGLISH, German and Norwegian help. Everything furnished to all who engage. Everything found on the boat. Apply at 87 State-st., room 4.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE charge of a dairy farm. Inquire at 87 State-st., room 4.

WANTED—DAY LABORERS FOR STEINGRODER and TRUMPOUR OF P. T. BARNUM'S, will be at the corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts., with about 50 men, this morning, at 7 o'clock, and will pay them $1.50 per day. Those wishing employment will please call at 204 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A PRIVATE SECRETARY. MUST be of unimpeachable character, a scholar, and possess a fine hand writing. Address, stating age, &c., Box 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TEN GOOD MEN to go South for steady employment. Apply at 87 State-st., room 4.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN for our Northwestern agency. A rare chance to the right man. Apply at 87 Lake-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WHO UNDERstands the manufacture and sale of Hosiery. Address, with references, R. Tribune office.

WANTED—10 ENERGETIC SALESMEN, LIBeral salary to the right men. The best thing in the market. Call at 187 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS WORKED with horses and can milk. Inquire at 87 State-st., room 4. W. BRADFIELD.

WANTED—THE MORNING PAPERS OF CHICAGO, to call at the Newsroom, 87 State-st., room 4, where employment will be found.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WHO IS WILLing to work for $60 to $75 per month to be interested in experience wanted. L. W. CASE, over 21 Lake-st.

WANTED—A BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN. Will be one from Messrs. call soon and SOLICIT TRADE. H. Lake-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, TO WHOM WE WILL pay 25 per cent if we can't show them the best selling line in Chicago. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cincinnati, O.

Tinsmiths.

WANTED—10 EXPERIENCED COAT MAKERS, also 4 experienced vests to run Singer's sewing machines. Apply at 87 State-st., room 4.

WANTED—A BRASS MOULDER, A GERMAN or Swede preferred, and an office desk. Apply at 87 State-st., room 4.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—TEN LADIES FOR BALE—Ev. 1st, 15 a. m., at 87 State-st. Crosby's Opera House.

WANTED—FAMILIES FOR MISSISSIPPI. Free transportation. Apply at 87 State-st., room 4.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE GIRLS TO WORK on vests; steady employment; good wages. Apply at 87 State-st., room 4. BOARDINGHOUSE KEEPERS, CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.

WANTED—TODAY—4 GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework. Inquire at 87 State-st., room 4.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK AT 87 State-st., room 4.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at Apply at 87 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL ONE THAT UNDERstands the care of children. Apply at 87 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A FIRST-CLASS family. Inquire at the University, near Lake-st. Bridge, North Side.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 87 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer. Apply at 87 West Lake-st., room 4.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 87 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT 87 LAKE-ST.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 87 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FOR THE SOUTH—IF FAMILIES want good help, apply at 87 State-st., room 4.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 87 West Lake-st.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1870.

THE LEGAL-TENDER DECISION.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that legal-tender notes are not a legal tender in the payment of debts contracted prior to the 25th of February, 1862. That is the decision, and that is all there is of it, and that decision is now the law of the land.

It is but natural to inquire how far this decision is likely to embarrass the public and affect the business of the country. We do not regard it as of very great importance in any light. It places no man, corporation, or municipality in any worse condition than he would have been had the Legal-Tender act never been passed. It changes neither the letter nor spirit of any contract. That the Legal-Tender act operated at first very oppressively upon individuals there can be no question, and it was a great mistake to attempt to make it applicable to previous contracts. It operated as a forced loan. It swept from the hands of every creditor from 20 to 60 per cent of his claims, unless he re-invested the funds in United States bonds. For eight years that injustice has prevailed, and this decision, whatever it might have accomplished eight years ago, finds comparatively little left to operate on now. To what will it apply? It will apply to State, municipal, railroad, savings bank, and other stocks, bonds, liabilities, and debts contracted prior to 1862 and not since discharged. These debts are generally reduced during the last eight years, and no bond, too, by the payment of dry, scattered currency for coin obligations. Except Massachusetts, no State in the country adhered to specie payments throughout the war. Illinois has discharged half her debt since 1863, but paid half that sum (sterling bonds) in coin. The debt of all the New England States, except Massachusetts, in 1861, was less than 750,000, which has since been paid; but then those States now owe war debts amounting to perhaps $6,000,000. In 1861 New York owed $24,000,000 in coin, of which $14,000,000 has been paid in paper. New Jersey owed no old debt. Pennsylvania has refunded her ante-war debt in $10,000,000. Ohio owes $10,000,000, Indiana about $2,000,000, Michigan $1,500,000, Maryland, Kentucky, Kansas, Minnesota, and Iowa owe nothing, and Wisconsin next to nothing. Missouri owes perhaps $100,000,000; this they received in coin, and perhaps nine-tenths of it they have paid back to their depositors in depreciated paper. There can be but little commercial paper eight years old, and, consequently, little to be affected by this decision.

The remaining item are those of private mercantile trade before 1862. Those having more than eight years to run will fall due, and are to be paid in coin; but the mortgagors have had no reason to complain. For eight years they have paid interest in depreciated currency, and, at most, could have had no expectation that specie payments would be much longer deferred. They can well afford to pay the principal in coin now, and, considering the value of the currency they have paid the interest, the advantage will still be on their side. Upon the whole, the decision affects such a comparatively small proportion of the indebtedness of the country as to be of little moment. That it will affect any, is hardly perceptible in the quotations of the Stock Exchange to-day.

THE PROPOSED REDUCTION OF DUTIES ON SUGAR.

The Tariff bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee is to come up for debate on the 15th inst. We trust that the friends of free trade in the House of Representatives will not content themselves with any partial criticisms upon the measure proposed by the committee, but that they will seek to defeat the entire scheme. Its reconstruction should be considered in the interest of the monopolists, and this is true even in points where it seems to make some concessions in favor of the people. For example, the duty on anthracite coal is removed; but that is of no value to the consumer, since no anthracite coal is found elsewhere than in the United States. On the other hand, the duty upon bituminous coal is left unchanged at its present prohibitory rate. So, too, the duty on pig-iron is lowered $2 per ton; but, last the consumer should derive a benefit from this cheapening of a raw material, care has been taken to provide an *increase of duties* on manufactured iron.

But the most conspicuous instance of this double dealing is to be seen in the changes which the committee suggest in the tax on sugars, to which subject we refer elsewhere. We learn that the wholesale grocers of this city have prepared and signed a strong remonstrance against General Schenck's tariff bill, or so much of it as relates to the sugar duties. The proposition in the bill is to abolish the present *ad valorem* duties, and to divide all sugars into three classes only—Muscovado, clarified, and refined. The first of these grades, it is proposed, shall pay only two cents per pound daily, instead of three cents, as at present; the clarified is to pay three cents per pound, and the duty on refined is fixed at a prohibitory rate, as is also now the case. At the first glance, this seems like a reduction to the people; for the duty on Muscovado would be reduced, while that on the other sorts (to be all grouped together as *clarified*) would not be increased from the existing rates. But there is a very important change in this meal-bag, and to expose the cheat will require a few words of explanation.

About seven-eighths of all the sugar imported into this country are not adapted to the wants of consumers, and must undergo through the hands of the refiners, and pay toll to them. Now, as the duties upon the importation of refined sugar are fixed at a figure which is practically prohibitory, it has been the case for years that American refiners have enjoyed an undisputed monopoly, such as is not known by those of any other country. In every kingdom of Europe sugar-refiners are unable to exact extortionate profits; for any unnecessary increase in their prices to the consumer by importation of cheap refined sugar from some adjacent country. In America, however, by our laws to "protect" the refiners, we have *left the people without any* protection from their unreasonable profits. The refiners have thus steadily enriched themselves at the expense of the consumers of sugar, and they are to-day, in proportion to their numbers, the wealthiest and most prosperous class in the community. The existing depression in agriculture, and in almost all branches of trade and manufactures, has only affected the sugar monopolists by diminishing their profits. It is true that some cargoes have been damaged, but yes, by the accidental destruction in sugar, in the excitement caused by a Cuban insurrection; and some orders, who employ only colored laborers and fanatical methods, are threatening to "free the slaves," and, by the way, to sell sugar from the confiscated property of more intelligent neighbors. It is such cause as these which furnish the only colorable foundation for the misstatement that sugar-refiners are losing money and need additional protection. Nevertheless, such statements were believed by the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means; and, in adjusting their proposed changes of the sugar duties, they called only refiners into their counsel. The ingenuity displayed in the plan elaborated by them is certainly very great; they have not added to the duties on the higher grades of sugar, and they have cut down the rates imposed upon the lower qualities. Every consumer of sugar fancies that the alterations must result to his advantage; but it is really intended to benefit the refiners and solely to the health of the sugar monopolists.

To understand this we must recur to the fact previously stated, that only one-eighth of the raw sugar now imported is of such quality as to adapt it for grocery purposes. This one-eighth is made on some of the plantations of the West Indies and Demerara, by an improved process which yields sugar *directly from the cane* a clarified yellow sugar, which is greatly in demand by the poorer classes of our country, and which relieves them from the necessity of purchasing from the monopolists only. Thus, while our present laws completely exclude all competition by refined sugar, and throw into the hands of our refiners seven-eighths of all the sugar imported, without restriction of the profits they shall make in reselling to the people, so far as foreign-refined sugars are concerned, there nevertheless has been left open a little door by which a few cheap grocery sugars can come in. That little door would be closed by the new duties now advocated. They propose to admit the lower grades of sugar only by the payment at two cents per pound only, while imposing three cents per pound on the admission of such clarified sugars as we have described. This discrimination would render it impossible for the foreign importer to send us any of imported sugar adapted to the wants of the consumer. Thus the reduction of the duty would make the new sugar duties boons to the refiner; but the people could gain nothing thereby, since refined sugar would be as dear as before.

Such a reduction of the sugar duty as is proposed would not be conceived in the interest of the monopolists, and this is true even in points where it seems to make some concessions in favor of the people. For example, the duty on anthracite coal is removed; but that is of no value to the consumer, since no anthracite coal is found elsewhere than in the United States. On the other hand, the duty upon bituminous coal is left unchanged at its present prohibitory rate. So, too, the duty on pig-iron is lowered $2 per ton; but, last the consumer should derive a benefit from this cheapening of a raw material, care has been taken to provide an *increase of duties* on manufactured iron.

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CURE OF THE CANAL.

We glean the following facts relating to the Illinois and Michigan Canal from the interesting and valuable report of General Lippincott, the State Auditor, to the Constitutional Convention:

INDEBTEDNESS OF CANAL:

Total cost of canal (including Scrip).....	$6,087,681
Proceeds of sales of land granted by the United States.....	3,597,295
Total cost of canal over and above proceeds of said land.....	$1,490,386

In 1846 the outstanding debt of the canal was:

Principal of debt.....	$4,852,210
Interest accrued.....	1,237,647
Total debt December, 1846.....	$6,089,857
Cash on hand at that date.....	89,176
Actual cost debt.....	$6,000,681
Proceeds of sales of land.....	3,597,295
Total old and new debt, Jan., 1848.....	$2,403,386

It will be seen that the canal cost only $6,500,000 for construction and all contingent expenses, and that, after the State had sold the lands and lots for $3,337,000, the canal stood on record at the close of 1848 as the entire expenditure thereon.

The canal was opened for business in 1848, since which time the receipts have been $4,424,827, of which $1,945,541, or 44 per cent, have been paid for interest on bonds, repairs, &c., leaving a net revenue of $2,479,846. Since 1846 the State has paid on account of the canal:

Loan.....	$1,500,000
Interest.....	2,144,27
Expenses of loan.....	16,000
Principal of debt.....	2,100,000
Interest on same.....	1,260,000
Expenses of loan.....	1,000
Total expenditure since 1846.....	$9,500,907

The present unpaid debt of the canal is thus stated:

Registered debt unpaid December, 1869.....	$ 441,000
Unregistered debt.....	1,000,000
Total debt to paid.....	$1,441,000
Total cost to the State.....	$1,441,000

The Auditor's report consists of thirteen detailed statements, specially called for by the convention. To select from these various tables the figures which may fairly be called the items of cost of the canal up to the present time is no easy task, since the State accounts are commingled with the Trustees' accounts. We judge, however, that the following statement fairly represents the cost of the canal to the State, and actual amount of money expended on account of it, viz.:

Construction and incidental expenses.....	$6,087,681
Interest on registered canal debt to date.....	2,265,000
Interest on unregistered canal debt.....	1,236,225
Expense of loans of $1,000,000.....	16,000
Less net receipts of canal.....	$9,603,126 4,479,846
Total cost of canal.....	$5,123,280
Less proceeds of lands.....	3,597,295
Total cost to the State.....	$1,454,985

"The Auditor's report says: "About 1857 the State commenced paying an interest rating due on the registered and unregistered canal debt"—but the amount so paid is not stated. Prior to 1857 the interest on the registered debt was paid by the Trustees, and it increased in that report to $1,000,000.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Some weeks ago Mr. John C. Hall so proposed in the State Constitution to prohibit the Legislature from passing special acts of incorporation for cities, towns, and villages, and that all such corporations should be formed under general laws. At the time this did not strike us as being practicable, and we could not see how necessary amendments to existing city charters could be obtained under it. But, upon reflecting, and after an examination of the practical working of the plan in Iowa, we think Mr. Hall was right. Nearly all frauds of municipal government are traceable directly or indirectly to special legislation, pressed by irresponsible petitioners, for special ends, and in which the public interests are entirely ignored or purposely betrayed. The city charter is a case in point. Hitherto it has been impracticable to frame it so as to prohibit it for the future altogether. The next session of the Legislature would make the new night which the people could get from it valueless. But it would be impossible to frame a charter which would not require amendments, as it might think proper. In this way *all* of any time, granted in consideration of the people might be voted away without their consent. Under the Iowa system, the city government can not exceed certain limits fixed by the general law, and all changes for the better are made by the people themselves, through their representatives. Under this system, the Legislature would have no right to grant special privileges to persons or corporations, or special exemptions from the laws for the equal enjoyment of property and privileges. The limit upon this power is where the regulations were be demanded for the public safety and welfare. Whether this limitation excludes the power to regulate the rates of fares and freights, in the absence of any reservation of that right in the charter, is one of those questions which are now agitating the public mind. The question whether such power exists is not really so important as has been generally supposed. Mr. Schoolcraft, of Clark County, Illinois, in the Constitutional Convention, a few days since, a resolution declaring that the State, under the right of eminent domain, may take possession of any railroad by making due compensation therefor,—such compensation to be ascertained by Commissioners duly appointed. Of this there can be no doubt. We think that Mr. Schoolcraft has rendered an important service in pointing out the method of reaching an evil which has been, at times, the source of so much complaint and so great perplexity.

Sir George Grey, an English statesman of large colonial experience, and for many years and in several Cabinets the Secretary for the Home Department, and, what is to us more to the point, a leading Anglican Whig, has created a sensation by a pamphlet advocating a separate State Legislature for Ireland, leaving the Irish members of the British Parliament as at present. He proposes that the State Legislature consist of Senate and House of Representatives, which shall have the power to deal with all local questions, such as the land question, education, laws of inheritance, landlord and tenant, municipal questions, such as the police, &c.; while imperial questions, such as the army and navy, customs duties, postal service, &c., are to be disposed of by the National Parliament. The scheme is chiefly remarkable as an attempt to appreciate the English prejudice against the one word federalism, and the distinction between local and national legislation, and the allotment of the one to ourselves, the other to local legislatures.

Very few of our men in public life have had a wider range of experience, geographically, at least, than the ostensible Senator Revels, from Mississippi. Born in North Carolina (free), educated at the Quaker Seminary in Union County, Indiana, then entering the Methodist ministry and studying at a seminary in Indiana, he largely lectured, and preached in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, and Maryland, where the war found him. He aided in organizing the first two black regiments in Maryland and Missouri. In the reconstruction of

WASHINGTON.

Decision of the Supreme Court on the Legal-Tender Act.

The Court and the Chief Justice.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

With a decided difference of opinion, the Supreme Court has on last argument itself upon the legal-tender point. Three decisions, long withheld, have been rendered in the time of recess, one of the most remarkable periods of debate and consideration within the history of the Supreme Court. Three times has the question of the legality of the greatest financial measure of the age been argued before a full bench; four reargued by ten eminent advocates of hostile views; a bill passed in the House to reduce the Court to a unit of Salmon P. Chase; Attorney General Hoar deposed by a Senate of his own political party, for no personal reason; and, finally, on the grand day of the Democratic victory in the Presidential election, the Fredricks minister two nominations to the bench.

The remarkable decision of the Court upon this issue—the Supreme Chief Justice—it has been a matter of no surprise and question to anticipate. Nobody has been freely offered in the jokey, and everyone could be supposed to throw light upon the sentiments of each Justice who bore the unsatisfying judgment of last December; but upon this decision all concerned will

FASHION'S CHANGES.

A Complaint Against Hatters, Tailors, Bootmakers, and Other Tradesmen.

How Young Men are Driven to the Brink of Ruin, and Occasionally Over the Precipice.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I am afraid that after you have read this communication, if you even take the trouble to read it, you will be of the opinion that the grievance named in it is one of too trifling a nature to be ventilated in your columns. But you will please bear in mind, that in reality I do not speak for myself alone, but for a large and increasing class of young gentlemen. And you yourself, sir, who have not lived to enjoy your youth, will soon find yourself in the same predicament. "We have a son, sir!"

Besides, there are grievances for which the law affords no redress, in contrast to the nuisance notwithstanding, and there are causes of complaints which, although open to the person in front, shows they would laugh at you, or what is probably more to the purpose, that you cannot help yourself, and go oh in the old way.

Under such circumstances, our writer commences his complaints to the people, and then hopes to launch his communique at those who wrong him.

Sir, I am the victim of the fashion element of land!

A few ago I lived a quiet, serene, and contented life. My income sufficed for my wants. I dressed passably well, and was not ashamed to be seen out. Some tailor had a year's bill of, probably, fifteen dollars, outside of the dimension of fashion. I bought what suited me, and wore it as long as I pleased.

But all things change, and my happiness was the longest for me to enjoy it. Some one came here, where, and when I fell in love. It is equally unknown to the reader whether I proposed, or to prevent me from ever seeing London, consented to go to the altar with me. I only know I had a happy wife, and a happy home. Every night I drank deep from the cup of love, and every day I was the envy of the husband. When they were absent I was reminded of the inside of the house, so busier in the absence.

But I do not wish to dwell on the past. What I mean by "drops" is this: My London friend me Romeo, and I, with my wife, were invited to visit the object, rather to be near the everybody else. Romeo was a bachelor, and was known to be the best man for Romeo Deb, Dan and Harry, and the latter was a particular friend of my wife's sister. Romeo resolved to come, and went on his way to California.

Shortly after the train left Chicago, and on Wednesday night, two men began a conversation which I was forced to hear. The latter he was on pretty good terms with them. They had been all down the line from Ohio, and about his trip to California, and, in answer to questions, said he had considerable money with him, and had a comfortable amount left. He had a comfortable amount left. He had a comfortable amount left. He